VOL. LXXXIV.-NO. 181.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1917, -Copyright, 1917, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association

ONE CENT in Greater New York, | Floowhere ONE CENTS.

# PRESIDENT REGARDS LACONIA SINKING AS A CHALLENGE; SENATE COMMITTEE REPORTS A BILL SUPPORTING WILSON; YARROWDALE PRISONERS HELD IN QUARANTINE BY GERMANY

# LACONIA FOLK HOURS IN BOATS

High Seas Capsized One, Exposure Killing the Hoy Women.

SECOND TORPEDO FIRED

U-Boat Hailed Second Officer, but Made No Effort to Aid Victims.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUS.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—Twelve persons, including three Americans, perished in the conia disaster, according to the latest figures given out by the Cunard company to-night. The known dead are:

MRS. MARY HOY, Chicago. MISS ELIZABETH HOY, Chicago. CEDBIC P. IVATT, London, a naturalized

WILLIAM L. ROBINSON DR. FORTUNAT ZYNDAL. WILLIAM EVA.

Bix men of the crew. Early to-day it was reported that sight of sixteen American negroes in the crew had perished, but in a bulletin is sued to-night Consul Frost at Queenstown said that all had been accounted for. Six persons, some of them passen gers, are now in hospitals. The condi-

tion of none is regarded as dangerous. Of the twelve persons lost five were drowned and seven died from exposure and were buried at sea. Mrs. Hoy and her daughter, it developed to-day, were not drowned, but died from exposure after the boat in which they were taken from the Laconia had been swamped. They were picked up, but succumbed

after being taken into another boat.

All who died from exposure had been in the swamped lifeboat No. S, which became separated from the others. Thirteen of its refugees were saved. Cedric P. Ivatt. a naturalized American, who represented an American firm in

stern. The waves washed some of the weakened occupants overboard. One of boat's crew also fell overboard and nto the sea, as with the boat already full of water "their weight would have made things more critical for those sur-viving." Mrs. Hoy and her daughter among those who died and were

thetic ordeal of a young actress who was among the occupants of the boat. She New York. The couple were engaged and were returning to England to be married. The girl had to bear the sight of her intended husband dying and of his body being thrown overboard from

of Granger Farwell of Lake Forest. Ill. was remued and token to Queenstown. Among the saved to is John Tucker of Springfield, Ill., a native Englishman agreed to return to the snip.

United States. Among the slightly tured passengers is Dr. Benjamin E. tured passengers is Dr. Benjamin E. Quarantine to prevent further describing wakes, who, according to one report, is the an effort is being made to bring resident of San Francisco, though he the crew to the required complement. she had taken out citizenship papers in the United States. Among the slightly injured passengers is Dr. Benjamin E. Hawkes, who, according to one report, is while listed on the passenger list fron. Galt,

### Second Torpedo Hit Ship.

According to the stories of passengers the Laconia was torpedoed at about 10:30 o'clock Sunday night. Passengers and crew had taken to the boats when a second torpedo was fired into the sink-ing vessel. The boats were picked up at 4 o'clock Monday morning. Many of the survivors when taken into Queenstown were wearing only the scantiest clothing and were suffering severely from cold. All accounts agree that magnificent discipline was maintained by the crew. Unstituted praise is given the women passengers, whose coolness in the face death amounted in some cases to

The bravery of Mrs. Frank E. Harris nited States Coast Artillery Corps at Fort du Pont, Delaware, was particu-ally impressive. She was the last passenger to leave the ship, cetting into the captain's boat. When the lifeboats rached Queenstown she was cheered leadily to her fellow survivors and by lversal consent was accorded the mor of being first to land. The embassy here received the follow-

z report from Consul Frost late this

while the ship was making seventeer knots. The first torpedo struck on the starboard, side abaft the engine room. The engines stopped and the ship fursed, listing to starbpard. Most of the heats were launched from the star-

wenty minutes later, after most of the boats were clear, a second torpedo was fired, striking the engines on the Bort side. The ship sank forty-five Britates after the firing of the first

trmed With Two 4.7 Inch Guns. The ship was armed with two 47 teh guns. The ship's wireless to spit in continual action unit. Six rockets also were spe up

and all the lifeboats were equipped

Teach Destruction of Property Is Recalled.

Washington, Feb. 27.—Deportation of allens found guilty of destruction of property, as provided in section 19 of the new immigration law, was advanced here to-day as one means of putting a stop to food riots and demonstrations in New York, Philadelphia and other cities. New York, Philadelphia and other cities.

This section provides that "any alien who at any time after entry shall be found advocating or teaching the unlawful destruction of property, or advocating or teaching anarchy • • • shall upon the warrant of the Secretary of Labor be taken into custody and deported."

This provision, it is said, if enforced in one or two cases in New York and

in one or two cases in New York and Philadelphia, where the rioting is con-fined largely to allens, would effectually stop the disorders and would impress on allens in congested communities the necessity of using lawful methods of voicing their protests against existing conditions.

## BERNSTORFF PARTY OFF FROM HALIFAX

Steamship Frederik VIII. Allowed to Sail After 11 Days' Detention.

Halifax, N. S., Feb. 27.—The steamer Frederik VIII., with Count von Bernstoff, former Ambassador to the United States, and his party on board, sailed at 7:20 o'clock to-night for Copenhagen. The same precautions which marked the arrival here February 16 of the liner attended her departure. She was not moved from her dock, where for the last few days she had been taking on last few days she had been taking on coal and supplies, until after nightfail. As she steamed slowly down the harbor she was convoyed by a swarm of patrol boats with orders to keep all other craft at a distance, in conformity with the as-surances of safe conduct made by the Government of Great Britain to the United States.
It was understood that some of the

who represented an American firm in London, was one of the exposure victims.

How Mrs. Hoy and Daughter Died.

The Rev. F. Dunstan Sargent was in the boat with Mrs. Hoy and her daughter. He says the submarine flashed a light on the stern of the Laconia, apparently with the nurpose of identifying dues the submarine flashed a light on the stern of the Laconia, apparently with the nurpose of identifying dues the submarine flashed a light on the stern of the Laconia, apparently with the nurpose of identifying dues the submarine flashed a submarine flashed as to the marked partiality shown by Germany for cotton pajamas. So many pajamas impressed suspicious officials as being beyond the requirements of the manufacture of certain war supplies in Germany it was decided to relight on the stern of the Laconia, apparently with the purpose of identifying the steamer.

The boat leaked freely, having hit the Laconia's stern in the launching, breaking several of the side planks. Partly filled with water, the boat drifted without oars or rudder for nine hours. Everybody crowded into the bow and stern. The waves washed some of the stern. The waves washed some of the stern the stern appears of certain war supplies in Germany it was decided to reduce the wardrobes somewhat. The next articles to arouse suspicion were rubber heels. There were so many rubber heels worn by the party that it occurred to the officials to put the ban on them because of the need of crude rubber in Germany.

dents, however, nothing suspicious was found on board the steamer, so far as known, and after an interruption of eleven days Count von Bernstorff and his party found themselves once more home

#### BRAVE U-BOATS FOR CANDY. Boys Who Deserted Dutch Ship Bribed by It to Return.

Boston, Feb. 27.—A boy's love of candy may prove stronger than his fear of submarines, Capt. Swart of the Dutch Eemdijk successfully demonstrated to-day.

His youthful cabin boy and the cook's

ness boy deserted Monday rather than ace the hazards of a voyage to Rotterdam. To-day Capt, Swart met them at the Netherlands Consulate and having first hand knowledge of their fondness for sweets he talked candy rather than wages. The boys, at sight of the quantity of confections displayed, promptly agreed to return to the ship.

### U-BOAT TRADE FIRM QUITS.

Seatern Forwarding Company Agents of Deutschland, Dissolves. preliminary steps were taken February
15 when the North German Lloyd
steamship Willehad, chartered for use as
a quarters ship for the crew of the submarine Deutschland, was turned back to
marine Deutschland, was turned back to

sted vesterday.

### BERLIN QUOTES PENFIELD.

Melal Agency Says He Doesn't Expect U. S.-Austrian Break.

REBLIN. by wireless to Saville, Feb. 27.

—"According to a telegram received here from Vienna," says the Overseas News Agency, "Frederic C. Penfield, the Ameripart would have changed nothing as to can Ambassador, in a conversation ex- the standpoints maintained by both sides can Ambassador, in a conversation expressed optimistic views concerning the relations between the United States and Austria-Hungary. He declared himself to be a friend of Austria, and said he was working hard in order to maintain friendly relations between the two countries.

"The Ambassador finally asserted that

he did not expect there would be a change in the relations between Germany United States as they

es First ich And was ap-stich section ival attache to the section in the section has year. wito was taken seriously ill soon after his arrival in Berlin and was placed in a sanitarium in Zurich, died last night. He was a relative of Ambassador

## TO STOP FOOD RIOTS HOLLWEG SAYS Law Affecting Aliens Who U.S. AIDS ALLIES

Submits to British Dictation. He Tells Reichstag in Explaining Break.

Beauty (by wireless), Feb. 27.-In his address to the Reichstag to-day Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, after the submarine warfare already had much surpassed the expectations of the German navy, made a long statement regarding the breaking off of relations beween Germany and the United States. The Chancellor said:

"One step further than taken by European neutrals has been made—as is known-by the United States of America. President Wilson, after receiving our note of January 31, prusquely broke off relations with us. No authentic communication about the reasons which were given for his steps reached me. The former United States ambassador here in Berlin communicated only in spoken words to the State Secretary of the For-eign Office of breaking off relations and

Relies on News Despatches. "All official documents being lacking, message sent by President Wilson on Pebruary 3 to Congress. In this version the President is reported to have said that our note of January 31 suddenly

therefore, no choice compatible with dignity and honor was left other than the way which had been announced in the way which had been announced in the note of April 20, 1916, covering the case if Germany should not want to give up her submarine method.
"If these arguments are correctly reported by Reuter, then I must decidedly protest against them. For more than a once put it—as an heirloom from Fred-erick the Great. Both countries bene-fited by it, both giving and taking

tionally withdrew the solemn promises

the Mexican troubles President Wilson in a solemn message to Congress declared that he intended to follow the best usage of international law by a prohibition of the supplying of arms to both Mexican parties at war against each other. One "Countless materials of war have been supplied by America to the Entente and supplied by America to the Entente, and while the right of the American citizen to travel without hindrance to Entente countries and the right to trade without hindrance with France and England, even through the midst of the battle-field, even the right of such trade as we had to pay for with German blood, while all these rights were receivable. while all these rights were zealously guarded, the same right of American cit-izens toward the Central Powers did not seem to be as worthy of protection and as valuable.

### Enters Strong Protest.

"They protested against some measures of England which were contrary to international law, but they submitted o them. Under conditions of this kind objection as to lack of respect makes a

strange Impression "With equal decisiveness I must pro-test against the objection that we by the manner in which we withdrew the assur-New London, Conn., Feb. 27.—The Eastern Forwarding Company of Balti-more, American agents for the German undersea commercial line, has been dis-we had openly and expressly declared olved, it was learned here to-night. The that these assurances would be invalid

The dissolution was com- Government of the United States : pleted yesterday.

The merchandise brought here for shipment on the Deutschland is being sent out of town, possibly to Hoboken.

N. J.

tain the object it desires, namely, to have the laws of humanity followed by all the belligerent nations, the German N. J.

Government would then be facing a new situation, in which it must reserve to it-

### "Conditions Fulfilled."

The Chancellor then continued: "As German note, it was so absolutely con

war, nor mane to follow the laws of numerity. The freedom of the seas which America waited to restore in cooperation with us during the war has been still more completely destroyed by our adversary, and America has not hindred to the laws of numerical season was approximately according to the laws of numerical war in the season with the season with the season was approximately according to the laws of numerical war in the season within the season was approximately according to the season with the season w

#### Losses of Shipping Since February 1

Losses of shipping of the Al-lies and of neutrals since February 1, when the German unre-stricted submarine warfare com-menced, are as follows:

Ships reported sunk yes-Total known tonnage previously sunk. 3
Excess of total loss to

February 19 announced by Sir Edward Carson over total loss to that date according to re-ports available in the United States. Total loss to date indi-....456,926 cated ..... Ships sunk since February 1:

American British Other belligerents...... 19

Excess of total loss to February 19 announced by Sir Edward Carson over total loss to that date according to reports available in the 

## **BRITISH STILL** DRIVE GERMANS

asked for his passports. This form of breaking off relations between great nations living in peace is probably without precedent in history.

Continue Gains on Both Sides precedent in history. of Ancre River and South of Lens.

> LONDON, Feb. 27 .- British forces are ontinuing their gains both north and south of the Ancre River in France and south of Lens The village of Ligny, southwest of Bapaume, in the Ancre disthe stream the western and northern defences of Puisleux have been taken from the Germans according to tonight's British official statement

According to the German statement ing the German lines at only one point century friendly relations between us Somme, and were ejected from that posi-

once put it—as an helricom from Frederick the Great. Both countries benefited by it, both giving and taking.

Old Principles Overthrows.

"Since the beginning of the war things have changed on the other side of the waters. Old principles were overthrown. On August 27, 1913, during stand, but they are doing everything. waters. Old principles were over-wn. On August 27, 1913, during stand, but they are doing everything text.

### Germans Destroy Dugouts.

The present objective of the British is crest which overlooks the high ground Bapaume, where the Germans may at-tempt to hold for a time. Puisleux has not been so completely knocked about as most of the other battle villages, its standing walls offering cover for the Movement Started to Make defending troops.

Every bit of ground taken reveals the destructive methods adopted by the Germans just prior to retiring. 'carefully built and long occupied outs have been converted into a mass of wreckage by explosives and fire.

The Reitish announcement follows: We have made further progress north and south of the Ancre. the night we captured the village of Lebarque. To-day we occupied Ligny and established ourselves in the west We raided the enemy's positions this morning southward of Lens and destroyed a number of dugouts and ma-chine gun emplacements and took a few prisoners. Another successful raid was carried out by our troops during the night east of Armentieres on a front of a half mile. Three lines of hostile trenches were entered and considerable damage was done the enemy's defences. We captured sevenprisoners and brought back searchlights and a machine gun Artillery activity has continued both sides north and south of the

### The French Statement.

The French night statement follows: During the day quite spirited artillery fighting took place in the sectors of L'Echelle-St. Aurin and Beau-vraines (south of the Avre) and in the Argonne in the direction of Vau-In the region of Vailly an enemy

surprise attack failed. We effectively shelled German organizations in the Malincourt Wood and the sector of the enemy line south of Col Ste. Marie enabled us to take prisoners. There is nothing to report on the rest of the

## CEDRIC SAFE AT LIVERPOOL.

tious Disease in Place of Residence.

GIVEN AS CAUSE FOR HOLDING MEN

Asserts Restriction Is Necessary on Travelling by Foreigners.

ONLY A PRETEXT. WASHINGTON VIEW

Situation Over Continued **Detention of Captives** Grows Grave.

BERLIN, by wireless, Feb 27 .- The release of the American prisoners brought the Overseas News Agency, cannot be carried out for the moment, as an infectious disease has been discovered at the place of their residence,

As the outbreak of the malady necessitates a quarantine measure affecting the number of persons about to leave Germany, the Overseas Agency states that the delay in the departure of the Americans is in the interests of neutral countries. The hope is expressed that he quarantine will be of short duration. The American crerzens, it is announced, are safe and well.

## VIEWED AS PRETEXT.

Washington Believes Germany Desires to Hold Prisoners.

Washinoton, Feb. 27.—Germany's procristination in complying with repeated American demands for release of the Yarrowdale prisoners is bringing the controversy to a stage of extreme gravity. The Yarrowdale case has been a source of growing concern and indignation among officials, some of whom are convinced that Germany's intention is to hold the American samen as hostages. Such an act would be regarded here on the front between Ypres and the as not only a flagrant violation of inter-

United States was giving every consideration to German interests here.

# running between Achiet-le-Petitt to HINDENBURG BOOM

Him Both the Bismarck and Moltke of This Era.

Special Cable Despatch to Tut. St.s. LONDON, Feb. 27.—The movement to force von Bethmann-Hollweg to resign the German Chancellorship and make Von Hindenburg chief of State and also of the armies is being watched with acute interest here. It is interpreted as meaning that the Hohenzollerns are sidestepping the disaster which is believed to be inevitable; that they are willing to let Von Hindenburg be the national idol so that when the end comes he will be in a position to bear the brunt of the

According to the plan outlined Von Hindenburg is to become both the Bis-marck and the Molike of this era. As he measures it is predicted that should be get complete power he would increase the difficulties of the situation by drawing the United States into actual warfare. The Hindenburg propaganda is being organized systematically, but it is ridiculed by the Liberal and Socialist forces

orters of Admiral von Timitz, for-Minister of the Navy, including two Hoensbroesch, have being the stance of Burle Flood's explanation the smendment. AMSTERDAM, via London, Feb. 27 --Count von Hoensbroesch, have held a meeting in Berlin to discuss "a change in the office of Imperial Chancellor," of the bill assert the owners of vessels with the idea of having meetings in all will not be able to arm for defence against attacks of submarines. The actual of the bill assert the owners of vessels with the idea of baring meetings in all states of submarines. The actual of the bill assert the owners of vessels will not be able to arm for defence against attacks of submarines. Socialist and Liberal newspapers con-

# PENSIONS FOR POSTAL MEN.

## Berlin Announces Infec- MEASURE WOULD PERMIT BROADSIDE GUNS ON SHIPS

Arming of Merchantmen Fore and Aft Authorized, and Blanket Clause Is Retained With \$100,000,000 Fund

authority he asked for to deal with the can members will serve notice that the submarine crisis was taken to-day in are acting under protest and will seek Congress.

The Senate Committee on Foreign of power on which the President in Relations reported favorably the Ad- sists. ministration bill with several amendments authorizing the arming of merchant ships and empowering the President to supply the vessels with defen sive arms and the necessary ammunition and means of making use of them. him further authority to "employ such other instrumentalities and methods as may in his judgment seem necessary and adequate" was also retained in the 000 to carry it into effect.

The House Foreign Affairs Commitpeared to be more formidable, also discussed the bill but without arriving at conclusion. It was evident, however. when the committee adjourned that the Administration supporters with the aid of the Republican members were in control and that a measure similar, Senate will be agreed upon to-morrow.

The bill as reported by the Senate committee meets with the complete approval of the President, it was learned to-night. The favorable action of the Foreign Re-lations Committee does not, however, insure the passage of the bill by the Sen-ate. Senator Stone, chairman of the committee, had barely introduced the bill before the opposition which it will en-

before Thursday.

The fate of the measure hangs by a slender thread. There were continued threats of a filibuster to-night, and with only three days and a half before the expiration of the Congress, during which as not only a flagrant violation of inter-national law and treaty rights but an open insuit to the dignity and good faith of the United States. Although no of-ficial advices reporting the redetention of the seamen had reached the State De-

possible to hold up and interfere with the British advance. To the rear outposts were immensely strengthened and this led to stiff fighting with the British forward patrols.

Once before the United States was advised that the prisoners had been reposts were immensely strengthened and the prisoners had been reposted that the prisoners had been

Democrats, Senators Stone, O'Gorman and Hitchcock, appeared to be hostile, supporting amendments designed to prestrumentalities to protect American

Following the phraseology of the law of 1818 it gives commanders and crews authority to arm and defend their vessels against unlawful attack. At the suggestion of Senator Lodge the phrase "After all, it seems not to be a matter of state, but merely one of postal regulation the President gets specific authority to provide the guns and ammunition and the means of using them.

According to recognized rules the arm.

ordined to the mounting of a gun on the after deck. The committee, desiring to safeguard merchant ships to the fullest proposal.

"The President is determined not to meeting with an absolute veto or this safeguard merchant ships to the fullest proposal.

"The President is determined not to meeting in the bill that even important to the safeguard merchant submitted to the mounting of a gun on the safeguard merchant submitted to the mounting of a gun on the safeguard merchant ships to the full state. the mounting of a gun forward. In the form in which the bill was agreed upon

Without this authority the proponents as introduced." purpose of forcing a change in the head ament may not be used against a "pub-of the Government." ille vessel." that is a government owned ship, in which class the German submademned this action and a majority of rines would be included.

Admiral von Tirpliz's supporters reRepublican members of the committee jected the proposed campaign against were more sealous to-day in providing a than in opposing the granting of blanket

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 .- The first step | draft introduced last night by Chairman oward granting the President the Flood. At the same time the Republite make an extra session necessary ! order to avoid the absolute delegation

#### Line Up in Committee.

It seemed probable from the align ment of the committee on several counter proposals made to-day that possibly not nore than six and probably not mor than four votes would be cast against The blanket clause conferring upon the Administration measure. Of these two are almost certain to be those of Representative Cooper, the ranking Re publican member, and Representative Porter of Pennsylvania, also a Republi bill with an appropriation of \$100,000,- of Missouri, Huddleston of Alabama and Thompson of Oklahoma, may vote against the bill in committee, though the probabilities are that Thompson and tee, in which the pacifist element ap- Huddleston at least will sign the ma-

the committee's discussion to-day. At a long morning session the attitude of a majority plainly favored limiting the blanket provision of the Administration bill to the use of the naval forces of the United States for the protection of if not identical, to that reported to the ers on the committee. Chairman Flood

and Representative Harrison of Missis sippi, were willing to accept this amend-ment, which was strongly urged by the Republicans, led by Representative Rog-ers of Massachusetts. Representative Porter, with the backing of Cooper and the four recalcitrant Democrats, offered amendments seeking to limit the pro tection to ships carrying goods not pre-scribed by our contraband list or not containing arms and ammunition or not

containing articles which the President considered contraband. Chairman Flood then adjourned the committee until after noon for the purpose of consulting the President on thes leson for a conference with Mr. Flood.

In his first conference Mr. Burleson refused to consider the Porter amendments, which were considered generally as the outgrowth of the German embarge other proposals at the Cabinet meet ing in the afternoon

### President Stands Firm.

announced that the President would not consent to any material modification or to the elimination of the phrase authorizing him to employ "such other instra- Thursday mentalities and methods" as he may

1. That the words "should in his judg- As the ment become necessary for him to do so committee intests with the enti-

supporting amendments designed to prevent the arming of ships carrying munitions of war. Senator McCumber joined
the three Democrats in an effort to strike
out the clause giving the President unlimited authority to use any other instrumentalities. the President to make use of the powers the President with which he asks to be invested. It was understood that Mr. Flood will see still looms large and predictions are the President to-morrow morning.

Wistually all members of the commitCongress at hand. There are indicarights.

The bill as reported by the committee gives the President even more latitude in the arming of merchant ships than the arming of merchant ships than master-General Burieson. One member of the committee remarked when inmaster-General Burieson. One member of the committee remarked when in-formed that the afternoon meeting had been displaced by a conference between Eurison, Flood and Harrison, "After all, it seems not to be a matter

According to recognized rules the arming of a vessel for defensive purposes is commend to the mounting of a gun on the Burleson returned from the Cabinet Burleson returned from the Cabinet and absolute veto of this

form in which the bill was agreed upon stance of Burleson's message, and was the bill is held to give sufficient latitude Flood's explanation later for rejecting "You will be safe in saying," said Mr. Flood to Pitk SUN correspondent, "that the bill will be reported substantially

### FOUR MORE SHIPS SUNK.

Total Tounage of 11,592 Is Latest Toll of U-Bonts. Langon, Feb. 27 .- Three British

steamships, a French steamship and a British sailing boat, of a total tomage of 11,592, comprise the latest tell of Uout depredations.

The sinking of the British steamship PENSIONS FOR POSTAL MEN. authority to the President to meet the Titonia, 4,445 tons; the French steamer Lamentin, 3,780, and the British steamer Lamentin, 3,780, and the British steamer vessel Hamah Croadell were amounced

Extra Session Looms Large in View of Graver Situation.

REPUBLICANS SHOW SIGNS OF SWITCH

More Inclined to Back the Executive Than to Fight Blanket Authority.

STEPS ARE TAKEN FOR BREAK WITH AUSTRIA

Diplomatic and Consular Officers Get Instructions to Leave Empire.

Washington, Feb. 27.-Under the

mpetus of the sinking of the steamer

Laconia with the loss of American lives decisive action by the United States Government short of war to meet the peril of German submarines was brought definitely nearer to-day. with Secretary Lansing made it clear that the sinking of the Laconia constitutes the clear cut overt act for which he has been waiting. It is looked upon as convincing evidence of the determination of the German Government to carry on its submarine warfare to the limit of ruthlessness and a challenge to the United States to defend its rights and protect the lives of

its citizens upon the seas. The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations agreed to report a bill giving the President the authority which he protect American rights upon the high

amendments. The death of Mrs. Wilson's The measure goes beyond the Flood sister prevented an appointment, but the bill, introduced in the House, in pro-President sent Postmaster-General Bur-viding for the arming of merchant viding for the arming of merchant vessels fore and aft in defence against

### May Be a Vote Thursday.

The bill has yet to run the gantlet of the Senate, where a filibuster by Senator La Follette is threatened, and the House, where the pacifist and pro-German elements are still in a belliger-German elements are still in a being ent mood. But the arder of their opposition to-day cooled appreciably in the face of the destruction of the Laconia.

mentalities and methods" as he may deem fit.

In the face of this a meeting of the committee projected in the late afternoon was abandoned and Mr. Flood marked to present to the President the following proposals: As the bill agreed upon by the Senate

ing the President to arm merchant ships, that the issue in Congress will be folined and

2. That the concluding phrase of the

Pacifies in and out of congress and There was no suggestion of partisanship in the deliberations of the Foreign Relations Committee to-day. Only one Republican member, Senator Smith of Michigan, opposed the measure. Three Democrats. Senators Stone, O'Gorman Stone, O'Gorman Institute of the Committee States against unlike the concluding phrase of the Insertion those whose sympathies are with the central Powers have not abandoned their activities. The threats of dibusters of the United States against unlike the concluding phrase of the States whose sympathies are with the central Powers have not abandoned their activities. The threats of dibusters of the United States against unlike the concluding phrase of the States whose sympathies are with the central Powers have not abandoned their activities. The threats of dibusters of the United States against unlike the concluding phrase of the States whose sympathies are with the central Powers have not abandoned their activities. The threats of dibusters of the United States against unlike the concluding phrase of the States whose sympathies are with the central Powers have not abandoned their activities. The threats of dibusters of the United States against unlike the concluding phrase of the States whose sympathies are with the central Powers have not abandoned their activities. The threats of dibusters of the United States against unlike the concluding phrase of the States whose sympathies are with the central Powers have not abandoned the concluding phrase of the States whose sympathies are with the concluding phrase of the States whose sympathies are with the concluding phrase of the States whose sympathies are with the concluding phrase of the States whose sympathies are with the concluding phrase of the States whose sympathies are with the concluding phrase of the States whose sympathies are with the concluding phrase of the States whose sympathies are with the concluding phrase of the States whose sympathies are with the concluding phrase of the States whose sympathies are with the concluding phr these whose sympathies are with the Central Powers have not abandoned as to read to protect such such such their activities. The threats of minuster citizens of the United States against unless that the force an extra session of Congress are still made definably. William I bronchents of the first suggestion were likely and is hastering to the capital tonight from Floreia with the announced. intention of throwing his influence in the balance to defait the intention of

tions, however, that the Republicans who insisted upon holding, check upon the President are wavering and the conviction that he will take the intermediate step of arming merchant ships before proceeding to more warlike moves in growing. More trouble is likely to be encountered from the pacinats, who exerting themselves to the utmost to prevent any action that might be provoc-stive of war, even the arming of mer-chant vessels for defensive purposes if carrying ships are not dis-

#### criminated against. President's Intentions.

There was no indication to-night that view of the sinking of the Laconia have anything in the bill that even im-pliedly sounds beligerent," was the sub-stance of Burleson's message, and was tions of action to meet the submarine crisis. It is regarded as probable that he will content himself with the arming

Even this course is looked upon with some misgiving by naval officers, who doubt its effectiveness. If the German submarines are able to single out their prey under cover of darkness, as was done in the case of the Cunarder La-conia, for the first time so far as the records disclose, any number of guns on merchant versels would afford no de

If guns are mounted, moreover, their value will depend on the prompinoss with which they are brought into play, Consequently the arming of the snips is regarded as a warlike move, made so circumstances despite the traditional right of vessels to protect themselves

tion of Germany, but, on the contrary, intensified it in the most reckless fashing. Our adversaries were not made to respect the principles of infernational law, universally recognized before the war, nor made to follow the laws of humanity. The freedom of the seas which American line wan has been still more completely destroyed by our adversaries war, and anertee has a hear of mode and war, and marican state and this part the substrained for the American line wan has been still more completely destroyed by our adversary, and America has not him-dered this. All this is common knowledge.

"Even at the end of January England in the most reckless fashing and anow social-mid mode of most provided and anow isolation declaration for the North Sea, and in this period, since May North Sea, and in this period, since May The Codric carried no passengers.

CEDRIC SAFE AT LIVERPOOL.

House Provides \$600 Yearly for All the ships and the bliritish saling of the ships as the only intermediate step the ship